

*Rev. P. Hassing.*

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
MISSIONARY  
CONFERENCE

BULAWAYO

1942



# SOUTHERN RHODESIA MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

## OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING PERIOD

*President:*

The Rev. HERBERT CARTER

*Vice President:*

The Ven. Archdeacon S. J. CHRISTELOW

*Secretary and Treasurer:*

The Rev. A. A. LOUW Jnr.

*Executive Committee:*

The above Officers, together with :

The Revs. V. R. RICKLAND, H. H. BRUBAKER, H. W. MURRAY  
Mr. GARFIELD TODD, the Rev. F. T. MEACHAM, Mr. E. G. WYATT,  
The Rev. E. G. NIGHTINGALE, Col. JOSEPH SMITH, and Miss F.  
QUINTON.

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The next Conference will be held in the month of June 1944.

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## FOREWORD

THE Missionary Conference should normally have been held in June 1940. In view of the unsettled conditions owing to hostilities, however, the Executive Committee reluctantly decided that the usual biennial Conference be postponed *sine die* until things had become more normal. Increasingly, however, it was felt that it was desirable to meet, as the Missionary cause in general, and the fine spirit of fellowship and co-operation in particular, which had been built up during recent years through the regular Conferences, were suffering heavily. The Executive Committee therefore subsequently, decided as an act of faith to call a meeting in August 1942. The unexpectedly large number of delegates and the keen enthusiasm amply justified the Committee's action, and one went away with the feeling that much of real value would have been missed if the Conference had not met.

A special feature of the 1942 Conference was the series of devotional talks conducted by the Rev. E. W. Grant, Principal of the Lovedale Bible School, who took as his general theme: Jesus and His Message. These inspiring addresses contributed in no small measure to the consciousness of one-ness, focussing, as they did, the thoughts of all, though divided as regards race, churches, or denominations, on the common Master and Saviour, our common Link. A special vote of thanks is due to Mr. Grant for this service to the Conference.

The Conference had the great privilege of welcoming in its midst the Honourable R. C. Tredgold, who had just recently taken over the portfolio of Native Affairs, and who had consented to perform the Opening Ceremony. His address was listened to with interest, and was warmly appreciated.

To many members of the Conference, especially the older members, it was gratifying to see once more the face of a friend of long standing, His Excellency the Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Fraser Russell, who, on the eve of relinquishing his arduous duties and his departure from the Colony, honoured the Conference with his presence. His few sympathetic and encouraging words were greatly valued by all, and the good wishes of the Missionary Conference accompany Sir Fraser and Lady Russell to their new abode. We rest assured that they will ever think kindly of the Missionary Conference.

Pamushana,  
Fort Victoria,  
S. Rhodesia.

A. A. LOUW Jnr.  
Hon. Secretary

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOUTHERN RHODESIA MISSIONARY  
CONFERENCE  
SALISBURY

24th to 26th August 1942

THE Conference had the privilege, by invitation, of holding its meetings in the Methodist Hall, Third Street, Salisbury, on the opening day some hundred delegates and friends being present. The short devotional sessions were this time conducted each morning by the Rev. E. W. Grant, Principal of the Bible School, Lovedale, C.P.

1. OPENING CEREMONY.

The Opening Ceremony of the Conference was performed by the Honourable R. C. Tredgold, Minister for Native Affairs.

After a word of welcome from the President, Mr. Tredgold spoke as follows : He had but recently assumed the responsibility of Minister for Native Affairs, and had to speak with a certain amount of diffidence. On the other hand he had grown up in this Colony, and had always been interested in the Native people. He did not like the term "The Native Problem", which was so generally used nowadays, as people had developed a certain vague idea that there was some panacea for solving every phase of the so-called Native Problem. There is no single Native Problem, although it is a facet of every other problem we had to face in this country. The most important aspect for the correct solution of our problems lies in a proper approach towards race relations. We can only arrive at a solution if justice is done to both sections. He realized that it was not necessary to plead with Missionaries for sympathy towards the Natives ; at the same time it was necessary to take into account that there is still a good deal of prejudice and lack of sympathy amongst the ordinary European community. The Missionary must be the liaison officer between the African and the European. Missionaries must consider it their special charge to interpret the races to each other. There is no reason why we could not live in perfect harmony in this Colony. He was glad to say that he had seen a tremendous change for the better in the relationship between the races. Referring to Education the Minister said that everybody would be prepared to admit that the facilities at present offered to Natives were entirely inadequate. At the same time we have to be practical.

The State would undoubtedly have to increase its aid, but with increased aid there may be an increased pressure for secular education. This, he hoped, would be long delayed. It was essential that education should be carried on with a religious background, and as far as he was concerned he hoped to retain the vital connection between the State and Missions. In his opinion the need in the urban areas was very pressing, where the young Africans were growing up without certain benificent influences obtaining in the rural areas. Medical services which were also a joint undertaking between the Missions and the State were likewise inadequate, but it was encouraging that there was an awakening social attitude towards rendering a better medical service to the African. The root difficulty was one of economy, as seen in the low standard of living of the African. It was gratifying, however, to know that there was a growing feeling among the thinking section of the community that there must be an advance in this direction.

## 2. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

After describing the conditions under which the Conference had been called, the President, the Rev. H. Carter, took as his theme the new pattern of life which was being shaped and woven round about us. In the past we had been much too sure of ourselves racially and socially and too unsure of ourselves spiritually and morally. Christian thought must be bold, intelligent, and relevant. The disease was wrong relationships ; the cure, to correct those relationships with both God and man. Anything short of that would break down somewhere. The Conference was not merely concerned with teaching Christian religion, conducting Native schools, criticizing the Government, pressing for increased grants, but with the acceptance of Christian standards of value for the whole life. For Africans too a new pattern of life was developing. Domination had passed to trusteeship, but this must go further to fully recognized interdependence, then to partnership. Many blessings had come to the Africans, but their voices had not yet been sufficiently heard in any future planning for them. Those fit to advance should not be hindered to go forward to receive a full measure of life's good, including an opportunity of making their maximum contribution. Where must the emphasis be laid ? On the determination to give every man the best we have to give, including the prospect of making his full contribution. To do less is to impoverish all. The pattern for the African must include his whole family life. It must be made possible for him to work and to live with his family. This would remedy many evils. Christian education was essential. This does not mean one half hour per day given to religious instruction, but included knowledge of God and His will, attainment of Christian

character, accepting Christian values, preparation for full Christian life and conduct, and an atmosphere of Christian service. Africans themselves want Christian education, but an increasing number resent being at the mercy of denominational policy and resources. Christian comity, co-operation, and eventual union of the Churches is the safeguard. It was necessary to lay aside obstinacy, pride, and fear, and in working together to be guided by what is best for the African. Our non-co-operation is a monstrous burdensome weight which we must discard. The speaker envisaged a time when there would be uniformity of attitude to marriage, drink, African customs, financial support, wages, and discipline, even in co-operation in Teacher Training and a common Bible School.

In conclusion the President made a four-fold appeal :—

1. To the *White people of Rhodesia*, for a generous acceptance of the doctrine of humanity and human needs of Africans, for a recognition of the fact that Africans have families, possessions, hopes, sorrows, and for the application of the Golden Rule.
2. To the *Government* to carry principles of Christian democracy to Africans without racial discrimination. Authority of Government is authority from God, and cannot in principle conflict with the liberty of the people. The stigma of Africans being aliens in their own land must be removed.
3. To the *Churches* to unite more closely, pool resources, sink non-essential differences, and to prepare constructively for African leadership in Churches and Schools.
4. To *Africans* themselves to tackle boldly and faithfully the evils which destroy, viz. sexual lust, drunkenness, gambling, dishonesty, the evil effects of social customs such as excessive *lobola* and the low status of women, and to return to the old fervent zeal for evangelism.

### 3. VOTES OF APPRECIATION

The following votes of appreciation were passed with acclamation by the Conference :—

*Sir Godfrey Huggins, K.C.M.G.*

“This Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference places on record, and directs that there be communicated to Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, its high appreciation of his determined efforts, while Minister of Native Affairs, to form and direct a progressive policy for Native development, and of the courteous and careful consideration always given to representations and delegations from the Conference.

"The Conference desires also to congratulate the Prime Minister on choosing the Hon. R. C. Tredgold as his successor in this most important office and is confident that the new minister will wisely and sympathetically co-operate with those who labour for the betterment of African life in the Colony."

#### *Sir Herbert Stanley and Lady Stanley*

"The Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference places on record and directs that there be communicated to Sir Herbert Stanley and Lady Stanley its warmly affectionate appreciation of their labours extending over so many years in all the activities which concern the advancement of the African people and the work of the Conference. The Missionaries of the Colony send their greetings and good wishes."

#### *The Rev. G. S. Murray*

As the Rev. G. S. Murray, who had for many years been associated with the Conference, and been one of its genial and leading members, had retired and had left the Colony, the Secretary was asked by the Conference to convey to Mr. Murray a word of hearty greeting and the good wishes of the Conference.

### **4. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The report on the work of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the Conference was submitted by the Secretary, and included the following main items :—

#### *Withdrawal of Roman Catholic Church*

It was with regret that the Executive Committee had to report that the Roman Catholic Church had decided to withdraw from the Conference. No reasons had been given for this action.

#### *The Anglican Church and the Conference*

The Anglican Church was finding it increasingly difficult to remain in the Conference under the present Constitution. The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia had therefore put forward certain proposals for changes in the Constitution. These had been carefully considered by the Executive Committee, and would be submitted to the Conference for consideration at a later stage.

#### *Secondary Education*

It was gratifying to be able to report that considerable progress had been made in the matter of Secondary Education.

The present position was as follows : In spite of repeated negotiations, the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Churches had not seen their way clear to co-operate in any scheme for secondary education. The remaining Missionary Bodies had, however, signified their

willingness to co-operate. The Government had been sympathetic and was prepared to launch the scheme financially to the extent of putting up the required buildings, including a common hostel, and being responsible for the salaries of the staff. This, in the opinion of the Executive, was very generous. Missionary bodies, if they so desired, would be free to erect and maintain denominational hostels at their own expenses. There would be a Governing Body consisting of three representatives from the Missionary Conference and three from the Government. The three representatives appointed by the Executive Committee were : The Revs. H. Carter, T. A. O'Farrell, and Mr. T. H. Barnard, with the Rev. E. G. Nightingale as alternate. A suitable spot had been selected near Goromonzi. Owing to difficulty of obtaining building material, however, no financial provision had been made on the estimates by the Government for the current year towards the erection of buildings, although it was hoped that a start would be made within the near future.

#### *Tax Exemption for Pupils at Boarding Institutions*

In response to a resolution passed by the Native Missionary Conference, requesting that all students at Boarding Institutions from Standard II upwards be exempted from paying tax, the Executive Committee had gathered useful information regarding the payment of tax by Natives in adjoining territories. Representations had also been made to the Secretary for Native Affairs. As these representations had not met with much success, and as it furthermore appeared that most cases of students were covered by existing regulations, the Executive had decided not to go on with the matter.

#### *Demarcation of Areas in Native Reserves*

This matter was dealt with repeatedly by the Executive, and representations made to the Secretary for Native Affairs, requesting that the typically European and unaesthetic street form of centralization in Native reserves be not insisted upon, but that Natives be allowed to build self-contained villages in a natural way in the residential zones. The Executive was glad to report that the reply from the Secretary for Native Affairs was reassuring, stating very definitely that such had not been the policy of the Department, but that it was the desire of the Department that villages be built in Native fashion as villages and not as streets.

#### *Pensions for Native Teachers*

How best to provide for some kind of pension scheme for the more than 500 qualified teachers now in the field was a subject which had received the attention of the Executive Committee. The best teachers, it was reported, were often lost because no provision had been made for them when they became too old to teach. Investigation revealed that no adequate scheme had been

launched by any Mission, and in most cases nothing was being done to make the necessary provision for old age. While the Executive was not in a position to recommend any definite scheme, it felt very strongly the need of some such scheme, and wished to recommend that the various Missions give serious thought to the question.

#### *Wandering Teachers and Pupils*

It was with a good deal of concern that the Executive Committee had discussed the problem of teachers applying for posts all over the Colony and pupils wandering about from school to school. While the Executive felt that the practice could not be altogether stopped, it wished to recommend the following as a help:—

- (a) That a form of application for pupils be more largely used between the various Missions;
- (b) That a yearly contract with teachers be more largely put into practice;
- (c) That the Department be asked to make it known that it was its desire in the interests of education that teachers should stay on for at least a full year;
- (d) That Missions co-operate in discouraging a change of teachers in mid-year.

#### *Supplementary Government Grants*

In view of the fact that living costs had gone up considerably and Missionary exchequers had not been supplemented in proportion, the Executive Committee had approached the Government with a view to an increase in grants as follows:—

- (a) A flat-rate increase in the salary grants paid on behalf of Native teachers as a war allowance;
- (b) An increase in the salary grants paid to Central Primary and Training Schools;
- (c) A grant towards the salary of a paid clerical assistant who had to be employed by most Missions in connection with their Training Schools;
- (d) A grant for Hostel Supervision.

### 5. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND MISSIONS

This subject was introduced by the Rev. G. E. Hay Pluke, who submitted certain figures regarding Training and Central Primary Schools. He regretted, however, that the figures supplied by the institutions were not very reliable, and reliable deductions could not therefore be made from them. They seemed nevertheless to show clearly that the Government was bearing approximately 50 per cent. of the costs of these institutions. In view of the importance of the matter, Mr. Pluke was requested by the Conference to go on

with his investigations, and supply accurate and detailed information to the Executive Committee regarding the financial contribution of the Missions and the Government towards the maintenance of the above institutions.

In response to the recommendation of the Executive Committee the full Conference now passed the following resolutions urging for an increase in certain Government Grants to Missions :

*(a) War Allowance to Native Teachers*

“This Missionary Conference asks the Government to try to see its way to pay a cost-of-living allowance for teachers to help meet the increased expenses under war conditions.”

*(b) Increased Salary Grants to Central Primary and Training Schools*

“Resolved that this request be held over until the Executive Committee had received the results of Mr. Pluke’s investigations, referred to above.”

*(c) Grant towards the Salary of a Paid Clerical Assistant*

“Resolved to request the Government that a grant-in-aid be paid for clerical and administrative work at Central Primary and Training Schools where the number of boarders is more than 100 and a paid clerical assistant is employed. The grant shall not be in excess of the amount paid for clerical assistance and shall not in any case exceed £120 per annum for a European or £60 per annum for a non-European.”

The following increase in Government grants-in-aid was also asked by the Conference :—

*Salary Grants for Qualified Teachers at Kraal Schools*

“In recommending to the various Missions the adoption of a uniform salary scale for qualified teachers at Kraal Schools, which involves a substantial increase of salaries, the Conference resolves to ask the Government to recognize such increase with increments by an increase in grants-in-aid towards the salaries of such teachers.”

*Salary Grants for E.I.C. Teachers*

“The Missionary Conference requests the Native Education Department to apply to all Missions the practice followed in some cases of making grants for Industrial Teachers holding the Elementary Industrial Certificate as for those holding the Elementary Industrial Teachers’ Certificate, provided their work on inspection meets with the approval of the Inspector. This is made necessary by the inability to find the necessary qualified industrial teachers for the posts available.”

## 6. UNIFORM SALARY SCALE FOR NATIVE TEACHERS

In the regrettable absence of the Rev. Mr. Rickland, the Rev. E. Sundgren introduced the subject, using the data supplied by Mr. Rickland. It was very evident that there was a growing desire that the Missions should arrive at some uniformity regarding the salaries paid to teachers, as present conditions tempt teachers to go from one Mission to another for the sake of a few shillings more per month. After considerable discussion the Conference agreed to recommend to the Missions that a start be made with the salaries of qualified teachers at the kraal schools, and that the salaries of unqualified teachers and the more highly qualified teachers be not considered at this stage. The following is therefore recommended :—

### *Salary Scale for E.T.C. and P.T.C. Teachers at Kraal Schools*

£3 per month rising by 5s. per month every three years up to a maximum of £4 10s. per month, assistant teachers to receive 5s. per month less.

Women Teachers 10s. per month less than the corresponding male teacher.

In Urban and Mine areas where gardens cannot be obtained, married teachers to receive a special allowance of £1 per month, and unmarried men and women teachers 15s. per month in addition to the above salaries.

Salaries are payable from the date of entering service until the end of the month of leaving. Holidays during the time of service are thus included with full pay. During the school holidays the teachers are responsible for any necessary duties assigned to them by the Superintendent, with the right to claim one month per year entirely free.

Increments are conditional on continuous satisfactory service. Teachers who have already attained a higher salary than they should get according to the above scale may retain the same as long as they continue to render satisfactory service.

## 7. VILLAGE BOARDING SCHOOLS

The subject of Village Boarding Schools was introduced by the Rev. T. D. Samkange, who had had considerable experience in running such Boarding Schools. Mr. Samkange pointed out the great need for Kraal Boarding Schools, which formed a link between the one-teacher Kraal School and the Central Primary School. There were two advantages attached to these schools : an educational one, as pupils could come there for an education which they could not get elsewhere ; and a religious one, as pupils could receive an education there in an intimately religious atmosphere. Yet in spite

of these advantages the grant paid to such schools was the same as for ordinary kraal schools. After an interesting discussion in which many speakers took part, the Conference resolved to adopt the two resolutions submitted by the Native Conference, and to forward them with the strong recommendation of the Missionary Conference:—

#### *Grants to Kraal Boarding Schools*

“This Native Missionary Conference requests the Government to help the Kraal Boarding Schools with boarding grants like other Boarding Schools in the Country.”

#### *Conditions for Grant-earning at Kraal Boarding Schools*

“This Native Missionary Conference requests the Government to define the terms under which it would recognize the Kraal Schools with boarding facilities as boarding-grant-earning schools on the same basis as Central Primary Schools in this Colony.”

#### *Tax Exemption at Kraal Boarding Schools*

The Conference furthermore resolved to request that tax exemption should also apply at these schools.

### 8. HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE

The following resolutions coming from the Headmasters' Conference were formally adopted by the full Conference:—

#### *Extension of Teacher Training Course*

“The Missionary Conference urges that as soon as circumstances permit the Teacher Training Course should be extended to three years in order to provide time for more cultural work, the improvement of academic standards, and the better distribution of professional work. In the meantime it is recommended that certain schools be invited to provide Standard VII teaching for those who are not prepared to take a secondary school course and who intend going on to the P.T.C.”

#### *Deposits at Central Primary and Training Schools*

“The Conference of Missionaries recommends that all Central Primary Schools and Teacher Training Schools should charge a deposit payable on application for admission and returnable if the candidate is not admitted or if he gives reasonable notice of withdrawal.”

#### *Migrant Pupils*

(a) “No transfer from one Teacher Training School to another should be allowed except in special circumstances and with the cordial consent of the Heads of both schools.”

(b) "No pupil should be accepted from another Central Primary School unless he has a recommendation of character from the Principal and/or Superintendent of his previous school."

The following resolution from the Headmasters' Conference was received by the Conference and recorded :—

#### *Vernacular Text Books*

"While welcoming the provision of a graded series of vernacular readers, the Conference of Headmasters would deprecate the introduction of too rigid uniformity in vernacular books."

The Conference of Headmasters furthermore recommended the exchange of information (to be collected and distributed by the Rev. E. G. Nightingale) as to English Text Books and supplementary Readers in Teacher Training and Central Primary Schools.

It was also reported that the Carnegie Trust was contemplating financing a circulating library for Teacher Training Schools.

### 9. AFRICANIZATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

The following self-explanatory resolution was passed by the Missionary Conference, and forwarded to the Government :—

"This Conference is of opinion that the principle should be accepted and preparation be made now by suitable training for the fulfilment of the policy of encouraging the fullest possible development of African life in the Native areas, locations, and compounds, and the maximum possible contribution by Africans themselves in that development : that, public services being an integral part of true citizenship and there being available Africans of well developed capability, it should now be recognized that it is in the public interest to give opportunity to Africans to be appointed to Government and Municipal employment in the more responsible and highly paid posts.

"The Conference desires to express its conviction that in the progressive development of land and agriculture, afforestation, livestock, conservation of natural resources, development of roads and bridges, medical and public health services, postal services, and Native education, Africans may most profitably and suitably find careers of increasing usefulness.

"While recognizing that such a development must necessarily be of slow growth, and require considerable caution, the Conference requests the Government to begin to plan now for such an extension of African employment."

### 10. MEDICAL WORK IN RURAL AREAS

Medical Work in Rural Areas formed the subject of a paper read by Dr. O. Nordesjö, who pointed out that 96 per cent. of the Native

population live in rural areas, and only 4 per cent. in Urban areas. It was our responsibility to provide them with medical services, in their own interest and ours. Much was being done for Europeans, but proportionately very little for Natives in rural areas. There are too few Native hospitals, and too few doctors for Natives. Clinics are a boon, but there are still too few of them, and too much is being left to partially trained orderlies. There should be Native female nurses in these clinics for the treatment of women. Natives should be taught at the clinics and in the schools how to keep well and prevent disease. In every Native district there should be at least one fully equipped Native hospital, with a full-time doctor in residence. In connection with the hospital there should be a number of small clinics at every school, where lectures could be given to parents and others. Native nurses must be trained on a large scale, and we should have fully trained African doctors as soon as possible. It was essential that there should be the fullest co-operation between the Government Medical Officer and the Missionary doctor. We are extremely grateful for the provision made for the transport of sick Natives to hospitals, but Missionaries should be allowed to use their discretion in urgent cases without having to consult the Native Commissioner first. In the opinion of the speaker medical services should not be free, but those who were able should pay something for the service rendered. In this way they would appreciate more fully what they were getting.

During the discussion of this subject the Conference was interested to learn from Dr. Jarvis of Tanganyika that in that Colony they had already advanced to a stage where they had three classes of trained medical workers: medical dressers with two years' training, hospital assistants with three years' training, and fully qualified African doctors.

## 11. DIETETICS IN RELATION TO NATIVES

Dietetics in relation to Natives formed the subject of an interesting paper by Dr. M. H. Steyn. The human body, the speaker explained, needed different kinds of food—food for muscular work, food for repairing and building up wasted tissues, and vitamins. The average food of Natives consists of (1) thick porridge of mealie meal, millet meal, or rice; (2) relish made from meat, sour milk, vegetable leaves prepared with nut butter, and vegetables such as tomatoes, spinach, etc., and beans. Vegetable leaves are a valuable source of vitamins and mineral salts and are a great help in protecting the body from disease. Wild fruits are also valuable, and Natives should be encouraged to plant fruit trees, like guavas, oranges, mangoes, etc. The feeding of babies with thin porridge is the cause

of diarrhoea and much infantile mortality. There is evidence that deficiency diseases are common among the Natives, such as scurvy, night-blindness, eye conditions, carious teeth, etc. A diet which would contain the necessary elements needed by the body, and which could be recommended for boarding schools, would be roughly as follows :—

Meal of any kind	2 lb. per day
Meat	2 lb. per week
Beans, nuts, and soya beans	2 lb. per week
(Allowing the beans to sprout for 24 hours makes them more digestible and of higher food value.)	
Vegetables and fruit	2 lb. per week
Occasional meals of pumpkin, sweet potatoes, rice samp, <i>mutakura</i> (beans and mealies boiled together).	

It should be possible to supply the above for the sum of approximately £2 10s. per annum per boarder.

## 12. NATIVE PURCHASE AREAS AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LAND BOARD

The President, as the representative of the Missionary Conference on the Land Board, gave a brief report of the activities of the Board. In accordance with a resolution of the 1938 Conference a delegation had interviewed the Prime Minister asking for additional land for Native purchase, for the provision of Native occupational areas as an extension of Village Settlement Schemes, so that Natives might still keep some stock and grow food, and for an extension of existing reserves where provision is proving inadequate. The delegation had met with a certain amount of success, and was assured that the Government intended extending the Village Settlement Schemes. It was, however, not the policy of the Government to perpetuate kraal conditions near towns by becoming landlords of tenants living in those conditions.

Since 1941 a new Land Apportionment Act which was in many ways an improvement on the old Act had come into force, replacing the 1930 Act. Land for Native purchase in Matabeleland had been considerably increased. Missions could now apply for sites for religious and educational purposes in Native purchase areas, being allowed 5 morgen for non-European residence with an additional 2½ morgen for approved schemes of tree planting or instructional agriculture, and 100 morgen under the direct supervision of a resident male European. Farm holders desiring a Church of their own are not allowed to alienate or lease any ground without the consent of the Native Commissioner. Undenominational schools could be

established and the sites leased to the Native Commissioner on behalf of the School Committees. In many other ways, the President assured the Conference, the Land Board was benefiting the Native people and was doing good and useful work.

### 13. THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA

For many years many members of the Rhodesia Missionary Conference had been keenly interested in the activities of the Christian Council in the Union. It was a great privilege therefore to have amongst us the Rev. E. W. Grant, the Secretary of the Council, and to listen to an address by him.

Mr. Grant began by conveying to this Conference the warm and fraternal greetings from the Christian Council of South Africa. The speaker thereupon briefly sketched the history of the Council since its formation in 1936. At first it had a very chequered career, but was re-born about a year ago and has been making rapid strides since then. Just recently a very memorable Conference had been held at Fort Hare, which was unique in the preparations made through 120 study groups for three months all over the country. A strong feature of the Conference was the continuation work which it was intended to carry on by means of study groups and other methods. In the opinion of the speaker the Council had something distinctive to contribute to the Christian life of South Africa, something which could not come in any other way. As regards Southern Rhodesia the Christian Council in South Africa would welcome any suggestions for co-operation or affiliation coming from this Conference.

### 14. BIBLE SCHOOLS

As many members of the Missionary Conference were likewise very much interested in Bible Schools, the President called upon the Rev. Mr. Grant, Principal of the Bible School at Lovedale, to address the Conference on the subject. Mr. Grant began by sketching the history of the Bible School with which he was connected. The School was started ten years ago, made possible by a grant from overseas. The school was fully undenominational, and had three well-defined departments : (a) training courses at the school for Evangelists, retreats and refresher courses, and a short course for the wives of evangelists ; (b) field work during the winter months, during which time hundreds of lay workers were reached ; (c) the distribution of various kinds of literature.

At a later stage of the Conference the following resolution was passed :—

"That in view of the great need for more adequate Bible training, and the present active interest shown by many missionary leaders on the subject, a Committee of five members be appointed to investigate the possibilities of a Bible School, to report to the Executive Council, which shall have power to act for such bodies as wish to co-operate in such an enterprise."

The Committee was appointed as follows: the Revs. H. W. Murray, G. E. Hay Pluke, J. S. Marsh, P. Hassing, and Mr. E. G. Wyatt.

## 15. UNIFORMITY OF DISCIPLINE AND RULES FOR AFRICAN CHURCHES

This most important and vital subject was introduced by the Rev. E. L. Sells.

It would no doubt be a real surprise, the speaker said, if we were to make a study of the Discipline and Rules of the Churches represented here as to how much there was in common. On perhaps three-fourths of these matters we agree perfectly. It cannot be denied that the Africans are confused by our divisions and are looking to us for constructive Christian leadership. If we could even start with those things on which we agree, there is every reason to believe that a better understanding will follow and a closer co-ordination will result. The subject needed a good deal of study to find out how and where the Missionary bodies affiliated to the Conference could co-operate in this matter and arrive at some uniformity regarding discipline. With this in view Mr. Sells moved:

"That in the matter of uniformity of Discipline and Rules for African Churches a small committee be appointed to make a study of these things as related to those Churches that are willing to co-operate in the undertaking and that the Committee report at intervals to the Executive Committee as to progress being made in preparation for the next Missionary Conference."

The motion was adopted by the Conference, and the various denominations asked to appoint a delegate on the Committee, Mr. Sells to act as Convener.

## 16. EXPENDITURE AT AFRICAN WEDDINGS

In an interesting paper the Rev. P. Hassing dealt with the question of African weddings, and especially with the alarming aspect of the excessive costs connected with Christian weddings. Under the old regime African weddings used to be simple and cheap but this had changed tremendously, and from figures gathered it appeared that the average expenditure at African weddings in Mashonaland was in the neighbourhood of £65. This was entirely out of propor-

tion to the earning capacity of the bridegroom. After the wedding the young couple had next to nothing left with which to begin their married life. The effects of this custom were detrimental to the spiritual, the moral, the economic, and the social sides of African life. Many young men were forced to go to work in the towns in order to get the money to meet the expenses of their weddings. What can be done to check the present trend? Law cannot do this. The attitude of the people must be changed, and the Church must do this, and must do it unitedly. In this matter African Christian leaders must give the lead.

A very useful and interesting discussion followed on this paper but no resolution was taken.

## 17. SOUTHERN RHODESIA NATIVE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Circumstances had unfortunately made it impossible to have a joint session of the European and the Native Conference. In lieu of a joint session, however, the resolutions passed by the Native Conference during the previous days were submitted to the European Conference and fully discussed in the presence of a strong representative number of members of the Native Conference who joined freely in the discussions and elucidated whatever needed elucidation.

The resolutions are listed below, and at the end of each, in brackets, the decision of the Missionary Conference.

### 1. *African Representatives at Joint Conference of Inspectors and Missionary Representatives*

“This Native Missionary Conference is still of the opinion that the statement that the time is premature to admit two Africans on the Joint Conference of Inspectors and Missionary Representatives is more theoretical than real, and, we still maintain, is not borne out by the facts. We therefore again humbly request the Government to reconsider the matter and admit two Africans with teaching qualifications on the Conference.”

(To be forwarded with the recommendation of the S.R. Missionary Conference.)

### 2. *Financial Support for Orphanages*

“This Native Missionary Conference requests the Government to give financial support to Missions that undertake the care of African orphan children.”

(To be forwarded with the recommendation of the European Conference.)

### 3. *Commercial and Technical Education for Natives*

“This Native Missionary Conference requests the Government

to include commercial and technical subjects in the curriculum of Secondary Education."

(Referred back to the Native Missionary Conference for a detailed statement of the type of subjects intended.)

#### *4. Extension of Teacher Training Course*

"This Native Missionary Conference requests the European Missionary Conference to go into the matter of introducing Standard VII in the Teacher Training Course and that the curriculum of the Training Institutions be widened with special reference to academic training, and that this be stipulated in the Training School Syllabus and be adhered to in all Training Centres. The Examination on this section to be external. The academic section should include subjects that students are likely to teach when they leave the school. Students should be given more time than at present for practice teaching, and standardized text-books should be compiled in English, Arithmetic, and the Vernacular."

(For reply of the Conference see par. 8, "Headmasters' Conference".)

#### *5. Grants to Kraal Boarding Schools*

"This Native Missionary Conference requests the Government to help the Kraal Boarding Schools with boarding grants like other boarding schools in the country, and furthermore to define the terms under which it would recognize the kraal schools with boarding facilities as boarding-grant-earning schools on the same basis as Central Primary Schools."

(For comment of the European Conference see par. 7, "Village Boarding Schools".)

#### *6. Increase of Salary Grants-in-Aid to Kraal School Teachers*

"This Native Missionary Conference unanimously requests the Government to increase salary grants payable to teachers in Kraal Schools, so that untrained teachers with Standard VI and VII qualification shall receive £24 per annum and trained teachers £36 per annum."

(To be forwarded with a strong recommendation from the Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference.)

#### *7. Government Responsibility for Native Education*

"This Native Missionary Conference requests the Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference to give consideration to the subject of Government responsibility for African education in the Colony with respect to the payment of teachers' salaries in the first place. This Conference feels that the status of teachers, the scale of salaries, and the present regrettable necessity for

school fees for tuition should all be considered in this connection. The Conference appoints the following members to join in this connection: The Revs. T. D. Samkange, J. L. Sokupa, J. B. Hove, M. J. Rusike, and Mr. D. H. Dube."

(The European Missionary Conference resolved to appoint a Committee consisting of the Revs. V. R. Rickland, E. G. Nightingale, F. T. Meacham, Messrs. T. H. Barnard, G. Todd, together with the new President [the Rev. H. Carter], to collaborate with the committee appointed by the Native Missionary Conference and report to the Executive Committee.)

#### *8. Inter-denominational Schools*

"This Native Missionary Conference requests the Government in the interest of educational efficiency and to avoid needless multiplying of schools, to undertake the establishment and financing of inter-denominational schools in areas where members of different denominations live, such as Native Purchase Areas."

(To be forwarded without any comment from the European Missionary Conference.)

#### *9. Educational Facilities for Native Children on Farms and Ranches*

"This Conference of Christian Natives requests the Missionary Conference to investigate the position of children with regard to educational facilities on farms and ranches on which Africans live under labour agreements."

("The Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference resolves to refer the matter to the Secretary for Native Affairs requesting that in drawing up or renewing labour agreements for farms and ranches consideration be given to include educational facilities for Native Children on such farms or ranches.")

#### *10. Payment of Hut-Tax by Students at Boarding Schools*

"This Conference of Christian Natives requests the Government to exempt from payment of tax all boys while attending Boarding Schools as students."

(To be forwarded with the approval of the Missionary Conference.)

#### *11. Old-Age Allowance for Native Teachers*

"In view of the fact that Native teachers are doing work of national importance this Conference of Christian Natives requests the Government in consultation with the Missionary Conference to institute an old-age allowance scheme for teachers."

(To be referred to the Joint Conference of Missionaries and Inspectors with the recommendation of the Missionary Conference.)

## 12. *Women and Dipping Tanks*

"This Native Missionary Conference respectfully draws the attention of the Government to the common practice prevailing of requiring women in the reserves to carry water to fill dipping tanks, and requests that this practice be discontinued. We would suggest that, where water pipes cannot be installed, men be employed and paid to do the work."

(To be forwarded with the approval of the Missionary Conference.)

## 13. *Africans and the Evils of Drink*

"This Native Missionary Conference is deeply concerned by the state of excessive drinking among the African people in urban areas. It feels that Christian influence and education still form the best hope for improving this position, and it pledges itself to every effort in its power to bring about betterment in this respect by temperance education and propaganda. This Conference furthermore appeals to the Churches, the Government, and Municipalities to help to save Africans from the evils of drink."

(Received by the Missionary Conference with the promise that all Missions will do their best to combat intemperance in every way possible.)

## 14. *Native Councils in the Reserves*

"This Conference of Christian Natives thanks the Government for the establishment of Native Councils in the Native Reserves, but deplores the fact that at present educated Native opinion is largely excluded. It suggests that the councils should be more fully representative in the many sides of Native life, and, if teachers, demonstrators, Jeanes Teachers, and other leaders are included in the councils, the councils would express Native opinion much better than at present, and be capable of becoming the basis of African political development on true democratic lines."

(To be forwarded with the strong recommendation of the Missionary Conference. Furthermore that an opportunity be granted for a deputation to make representations to the Chief Native Commissioner on this matter.)

## 15. *Bigamy*

"This Native Missionary Conference feels that the Native Marriage Act does not protect a legally married woman after her husband has already served a term of imprisonment for bigamy, and suggests to the Government that this law be amended so that the original contract of monogamous marriage between the parties is not violated."

(To be forwarded with the strong recommendation of the Missionary Conference.)

#### *16. Africans and Christian Marriage*

"This Conference of Christian Natives requests the Missionary Societies working in this Colony to re-investigate and explain fully to the African Churches the full requirements and implications of Christian marriage with special reference to the position of a wife in a Christian home during the subsistence of the marriage and her position and that of her children in the African Society after the death of her husband. The Conference is convinced that full instruction should be given to those contemplating Christian marriage and adolescents in our schools and Churches. We request that the Tambaram Report on African Marriage be included in the statement to African Churches."

(The Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference resolves that as a first step Father Baker be requested to get up a questionnaire on the question of Christian Marriage which could be used as a basis for drawing up some guiding principles for Native Christians.)

#### *17. African Literature Committee*

"This Native Missionary Conference requests the Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference to arrange for a graded series of African Vernacular Readers for Mashonaland either by agreed choice of existing books or new publications which will conform with Government regulations and so enable the books to be produced and sold at the most economical rates. The Conference appoints a Literature Committee and requests that all proposals for adoption or production of African Literature in Southern Rhodesia be referred to this Committee before final decision is made. Members of the Committee are:—

"For Mashonaland : M. M. Hove (Convenor), F. I. Munjoma, M. Z. Mujaraji.

"For Matabeleland : Miss A. Ntuli, S. M. Mulotywa, S. H. Hlambelo."

(The Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference resolves to appoint the following to collaborate with the African members appointed by the Native Conference :—

For Mashonaland : The Revs. A. A. Louw Jnr. [Convenor], J. S. Marsh, Major Lewis.

For Matabeleland : The Revs. H. H. Brubaker [Convenor], V. R. Rickland, W. W. Anderson.)

#### *18. Christian Influence and Africans*

(a) "This Conference of Christian Natives requests the Euro-

pean Missionary Conference to allow their Christian workers to begin combined Temperance Movements in the rural and urban areas.

- (b) "This Conference of Christian Natives requests school principals and Missionary Superintendents to give close consideration to the Christian character of teachers they propose to employ.
  - (c) "This Conference of Christian Natives humbly requests the appointment of full-time African Chaplains to minister to African Forces."
- ( [a] Approved, [b] endorsed, and [c] approved by the Missionary Conference.)

## 18. THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AND CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

In a word of introduction the President drew attention to the terms of the present Constitution, and what there was in it that was making it difficult for the Anglican Church to remain in the Conference under that Constitution. At the same time many of those things were vital, and had made the Conference what it was. He wished it to be very clearly understood that it was the sincere desire of the Conference to retain the Anglican Church, and hoped that a way would be found to do this.

Father Baker in reply stated that he had always considered the Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference as the best-balanced Conference he had ever known, in that it was so widely representative. At the same time the difficulty (of the membership of the Anglican Church) had arisen, and they had thought it best to withdraw from the meeting while the matter was being discussed. As it was clear, however, that it was the earnest wish of the Conference that they should not withdraw, the Anglican delegates decided to stay.

The Conference thereupon proceeded to deal with the proposals of the Bishop, and the replies of the Executive to those proposals.

1. "That no new members should be admitted to the Conference except on the unanimous vote of the present members of the Conference."

(The Executive could not accept the proposal, but decided to abide by the present Constitution. The Conference now proposed that new members be admitted by a two-thirds majority vote.)

2. "That no new resolution of the Conference shall be regarded as binding on its members unless the vote is unanimous. Where the resolution has not been passed unanimously the number of

votes for and against shall be recorded, and made known in any communication on the subject sent to other bodies ; and where the votes of any one denomination are unanimously in the minority that fact shall be recorded and stated in any communication on the subject to other bodies."

(The Executive wished to point out that the Conference had never claimed to bind any of its members by its resolutions. At the same time we do expect that churches and denominations in affiliation should defer as far as possible to the collective judgement of the majority. The Executive has no objection to a method of recording dissentient votes as proposed. The view of the Executive was endorsed by the Conference.)

3. "The voting membership of the Conference shall be proportionate to the number of workers of each denomination in the field. The members of the Executive Committee should not have votes *ex officio*."

(As this proposal involved a change of Constitution the Executive ruled that it has to be submitted at the forthcoming Conference and voted on at the next Conference. The Executive was prepared to recommend that voting membership be as follows :—

2 voting members for any number of workers up to 20.  
1 additional voting member for the next 10 workers.

1 additional voting member for any number exceeding 30.  
The Executive furthermore was prepared to leave the continuation or not of the vote of the Executive members to the Conference for decision.

The Conference now decided to propose that voting strength be in proportion to the number of workers as follows :—

2 voting members for any number of workers up to 10 or part of 10.  
1 additional voting member for the next 10 workers or part of 10.  
1 additional voting member for the next 10 workers or part of 10.  
1 additional voting member for any number of workers exceeding 30.

The Conference also decided that Executive members no longer have a vote *ex officio*.)

#### 4. *Executive Committee*

"Where the vote of the Executive Committee is not unanimous, the procedure outlined in (b) above should be followed. Resolutions of the Executive Committee should only be binding after ratification by the authorities of the various denominations."

(The reply of the Executive was the same as to par. 2 above. This was endorsed by the Conference.)

### 5 *Joint Conference of Missionaries and Inspectors*

"Missionary representatives should be appointed by the heads of the Missions concerned and in numbers in proportion to the Government grant earned."

(The reply of the Executive was that the number of missionary representatives had been determined by the Government. Representation has therefore always been a Conference one and not a Denominational one. The Executive, however, invited the Bishop to send in a proposal to the forthcoming Conference on the question if he so desired.

The Conference now resolved to reply that it was not in the power of the Conference to alter the number of representatives, but that members be appointed at this Conference in the usual way. The question of representation could, however, be brought up at the next meeting of the Joint Conference.

All the above recommendations of the Conference which involved a change of Constitution were considered as proposals at this Conference to be voted upon at the next Conference, as was also a proposal of the Rev. G. E. Hay Pluke that par. 3 under "Membership" shall read : " . . . The voting members shall be elected as delegates by their own Society . . .

## 19. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE CONFERENCE

Archdeacon S. J. Christelow and the Secretary were asked by the Conference to convey to the Roman Catholic Church the regrets of the Conference at their withdrawal, and to invite them to re-join the Conference if possible.

## 20. BUSINESS

### 1. *Financial Report*

The Financial Report, audited and found correct by the Rev. A. G. V. Cozens, and showing a credit balance of £48 11s. 3d., was submitted by the Secretary, and adopted by the Conference.

### 2. *Election of Officers*

The Officers for the ensuing period were elected as follows :—

*President* : The Rev. H. Carter.

*Vice-President* : The Ven. Archdeacon S. J. Christelow.

*Secretary* : The Rev. A. A. Louw Jnr.

*Additional Members* : The Revs. V. R. Rickland (29), H. H. Brubaker (28), H. W. Murray (26), Mr. Garfield Todd (23),

the Rev. F. T. Meacham (23), Mr. E. G. Wyatt (22), the Rev. E. G. Nightingale (21), Col. J. Smith (21), and Miss F. Quinton.

*B. Advisory Board*

The Rev. H. Carter, Col. J. Smith, the Rev. G. E. Hay Pluke, the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Rev. T. A. O'Farrell, with alternates the Revs. E. G. Nightingale, F. T. Meacham, and A. E. Walden.

*C. Missionary Representatives on Joint Conference*

The Rev. G. E. Hay Pluke, Mr. Garfield Todd, the Rev. V. R. Rickland, Major Lewis, with alternates Mr. E. G. Wyatt and Mr. T. H. Barnard.

*D. Official Correspondents*

*American Board*

The Rev. J. S. Marsh, Mount Silinda

*Anglican Church*

The Rev. G. E. Broderick, P.O. Box 7, Salisbury  
*Brethren in Christ*

The Rev. H. H. Brubaker, Matopo Mission, Bulawayo  
*Church of Christ*

Mr. Garfield Todd, Dadaya Mission, Shabani  
*Church of Sweden*

The Rev. E. Sundgren, Masase, West Nicholson  
*Dutch Reformed Church*

The Rev. A. A. Louw, Pamushana, Fort Victoria  
*London Missionary Society*

Mr. E. G. Wyatt, Hope Fountain, Bulawayo  
*Methodist Church*

The Rev. R. C. Gates, Old Umtali, Umtali  
*Presbyterian Church*

*Salvation Army*

Lt.-Col. C. Sylvester, P.O. Box 14, Salisbury  
*Methodist Missionary Society*

The Rev. H. Carter, P.O. Box 285, Salisbury

*3. Next Conference*

Resolved that the next Conference be held in June 1944, the exact date and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

*4. Votes of Thanks*

After a hearty vote of thanks from the Chair to the Rev. E. W. Grant for his very valuable contribution to the Conference and to the Secretary for his share in the work, and a word from the Rev. Samkange of appreciation of the way the African

delegates were allowed to take part in the discussions, the Conference passed the following general vote of thanks :—

“This Conference accords a hearty vote of thanks to all who have contributed to the success of its meetings—to the President for his able guidance of the Conference, to the Secretary for his continued faithful and efficient service, to all who have given their time to such excellent advantage in the provision of papers which have led us in our discussions, to the Methodist Church for the use of their Hall, to the Methodist Women’s Association for arranging tea, to the Education Department for hostel accommodation, to those hosts and hostesses who have given hospitality, to the Railway Administration for concessions provided, to the Press for their recording of the proceedings, to the Director of Native Education and all other Government Officials who have found themselves able to attend our meetings, and to all others who have contributed in any way to the success of our Conference.”

# APPENDIXES

## CONSTITUTION OF CONFERENCE

### AIM AND OBJECTS

1. To promote Christian Missions in Southern Rhodesia.
2. To encourage fraternal intercourse and co-operation amongst ministers, missionaries, and others interested in Mission Work, and to excite a deeper sympathy with missionary operations amongst the Colonists generally.
3. To further the education and general advancement of the Native people.
4. To collect missionary information and to consider all questions that may bear, through legislation or otherwise, upon the religious, educational, or economic interests of the Natives.
5. To consult and advise on methods of missionary work, with a view to securing, as far as possible, uniformity of action by the various Societies in dealing with Native customs ; and in order unitedly to represent the missionary viewpoint of the Government and its officials.

### MEMBERSHIP

1. The Conference shall consist of ministers and other missionary workers in connection with any Society or Denomination operating in Southern Rhodesia which has been admitted to membership by the vote of the Conference.
2. Each Society which is in membership with the Conference shall pay an annual subscription of £4 4s. Any Society which fails to pay its subscription for two consecutive years shall forfeit its right to membership with the Conference.
3. All members shall be entitled to speak, but only members of the Executive and four members of each Society shall be entitled to vote. The voting members shall be selected by their own Society, and their names handed to the Secretary at the beginning of each Conference.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1. At the close of every meeting of the General Conference an Executive Council shall be chosen, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and nine other members, one of whom shall be a lady member.
2. Each denomination shall be invited to nominate one member for election on the Executive, which, however, does not preclude further nominations from the open Conference. Election shall be restricted to voting members only.
3. In order to secure the vital principle of continuity on the Executive, four members shall retire by rotation at each Conference, but shall be eligible for re-election.
4. As far as funds allow, the travelling expenses of the members of the Executive shall be paid to the Executive meetings.
5. In the event of a vacancy occurring on the Executive Council by death removal, resignation, or inability to attend, the Executive Council is empowered to fill the vacancy or vacancies from members of the Missionary Conference.

## ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION

Every proposed alteration in the Constitution of the Conference shall be proposed at one Conference and submitted at the following Conference, and shall then be carried only by a majority of two-thirds of the voting members of the Conference.

## RULES OF PROCEDURE

### OPENING OF CONFERENCE

1. Opening Prayers.
2. Roll Call of Members entitled to vote.
3. Declared duly constituted by President. Hours of session announced.
4. Presidential Address.
5. Order of Agenda announced.
6. Election of Assistant Secretaries for the Conference.

### DAILY ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

#### 1. Prayers.

#### 2. Routine:

1. Reading, correcting, and confirming of minutes.
  2. Presenting reports of Committees, etc.
  3. Asking questions of which notice has been given (to be presented in writing).
  4. Notice of motions (presented in writing).
  5. Giving notice of questions to be asked.
  6. Unopposed motions (to be put in writing).
3. **Order of the Day.** Any orders of the day not disposed of previous to the adjournment of the Conference shall be set down on the order paper for the next day of session, next after the order for that day.

### GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

1. **Quorum.** A quorum shall consist of not less than half the number of members entitled to vote.
2. **Meetings open to the public.** Exceptions. It shall be in the power of the President, by request of the Conference, to order proceedings to be conducted with closed doors.
3. **Absence of the President.** In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall preside, and in the absence of the Vice-President any available member of the Executive.
4. **Voting.** Every member of the Conference shall be entitled to speak, but only elected members may vote.
5. **Order of the Agenda.** This shall be arranged by the Executive.

### RULES OF DEBATE

1. **Members about to speak** shall rise and address the Chair.
2. **Rising to order.** A member may rise at any time to call attention to a point of order. All questions of order shall be decided by the President.

3. **The President shall confine each speaker to the subject matter** of the debate, and for continual irrelevancy may call upon him to discontinue his speech.
4. **Address from the President.** An address from the President shall be in order at all times.
5. **Voting.** The manner of voting to be at the discretion of the Chairman, who has a casting vote.
6. **Time limit of speeches.** The President may, at his discretion, declare a time limit on speeches delivered by members of the Conference other than the proposer and seconder of any motion.
7. **No member to speak twice** except by leave of the Conference. The proposer of an original motion shall have the right to reply, the seconder having the right to reserve his speech to any period of the debate.
8. **Going into Committee.** It shall be competent for the Conference to go into Committee on a majority vote at any time for the free discussion of any subject.
9. **Motions in writing.** All motions to be seconded, and considered to be before the Conference when reduced to writing.
10. **Motion to divide and adjournment of debate.** A motion "that the Conference do now divide" or "that the debate be now adjourned" shall be always in order, if made by any member of the Conference, and, on being moved and seconded, it shall be immediately determined without discussion.
11. **Previous motion.** When debate on a motion has been concluded and the President is about to put the question to the vote, any member who considers that it is not desirable for the Conference to record a vote on the question in the form now before it may move : "That the Conference now pass to the next order of the day." If seconded, this shall be put from the Chair without discussion. If the vote of the Conference be in the affirmative, the question which was about to be put shall be dropped and no vote recorded ; but such subject may again be entertained upon due notice being given. If the vote of the Conference be in the negative, then the motion under discussion shall be put to the vote immediately.

## CLOSE OF CONFERENCE

Election of Officers and Committees.  
Votes of Thanks.  
Prayer.

## LIST OF CONFERENCE MEMBERS PRESENT

The Retiring Executive Committee and the first four names under each Church or Denomination were the official voting members of the Conference.

Members of the retiring Executive Committee present :—

Rev. H. Carter, President, *Methodist Missionary Society*  
Rev. A. A. Louw Jnr., Secretary, *Dutch Reformed Church*  
Archdeacon S. J. Christelow, *Anglican Church*  
Rev. W. H. Murray, *Dutch Reformed Church*  
Col. J. Smith, *Salvation Army*  
Rev. T. A. O'Farrell, *Methodist Church (U.S.A.)*  
Rev. J. P. Dysart, *American Board*  
Rev. W. O. Winger, *Brethren in Christ*  
Mr. E. G. Wyatt, *London Missionary Society*  
Miss F. Quinton, *Methodist Church (U.S.A.)*

### *American Board*

Rev. F. T. Meacham  
Rev. J. S. Marsh  
Mrs. J. P. Dysart  
Miss G. Merrill

Mr. A. J. Bergman  
Miss E. Kallstrom  
Miss K. Linell  
Miss G. Forsberg  
Miss E. Larsson

### *Anglican Church*

Father R. H. Baker  
Rev. G. E. Broderick  
Rev. R. Holderness

*Dutch Reformed Church*  
Mr. T. H. Barnard  
Dr. M. H. Steyn  
Rev. J. Jackson  
Rev. S. K. Jackson

### *Brethren in Christ*

Rev. W. O. Winger

*London Missionary Society*  
Rev. A. E. Walden

### *Church of Christ*

Mr. Garfield Todd

Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Anderson  
Miss F. E. Ellener

### *Church of Sweden*

Dr. O. Nordesjö  
Rev. E. Sundgren  
Rev. A. Albrektson  
Miss M. Linge  
Mrs. P. Nordesjö  
Miss M. Dahl  
Mrs. K. Albrektson  
Rev. and Mrs. S. Strandvik  
Miss E. Persson  
Rev. and Mrs. H. Thönell

*Methodist Church (U.S.A.)*  
Miss G. Clark  
Rev. H. E. Taylor  
Rev. E. L. Sells  
Rev. H. I. James  
Rev. T. R. Roberts  
Miss I. M. Scovill  
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hamrick  
Rev. and Mrs. P. Hassing  
Mrs. T. A. O'Farrell  
Rev. R. C. Gates  
Rev. P. B. Christian

*Methodist Missionary Society*

Rev. A. G. V. Cozens  
Rev. E. G. Nightingale  
Rev. G. E. Hay Pluke  
Mrs. H. Carter  
Rev. H. Ibbotson

*Salvation Army*

Lt.-Col. C. Sylvester  
Brig. Thomas Durman  
Brig. Edward Ellis  
Major Thomas Lewis  
Mrs. T. Durman  
Major W. Walton

*Visitors present on various occasions :—*

His Excellency the Acting Governor, Sir Fraser Russell ; Mr. T. P. Bevan, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland ; Mr. H. H. D. Simmonds, Secretary for Native Affairs ; Mr. G. Stark, Director of Native Education ; Dr. J. F. Jarvis, Colonial Medical Service, Dar-es-Salaam ; and other interested friends whose presence was much appreciated.



